

MESSAGE

OF THE

GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY,

TO THE

SENATE AND HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

WITH

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS.

READ JANUARY 14, 1857, AND ORDERED TO BE PRINTED.

TRENTON:

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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
January 13, 1857. }

Statators and Members of the General Assembly :

GENTLEMEN :—In conformity with the requirements of the organic law, I herewith communicate at the opening of your session, the condition of the state, offering you my congratulations upon its prosperity.

By the report of the Treasurer, the total disbursement of the state has been for the past year, \$180,035.21, and the total receipts, \$181,347.39—leaving the sum of \$1,012.18 in the treasury on the 31st day of December.

The fund for the support of free schools has increased \$362.58, and now amounts to \$479,806.10.

For a clear and distinct understanding of the present condition of the treasury, a full exhibit of the receipts and disbursements for the past three years, viz:—1854, 1855 and 1856—comprising the period of my official term, is herewith appended. This statement shows the whole amount of receipts and the sources of revenue, and exhibits the whole amount of disbursements, with the chief items of ordinary and extraordinary expenditure for that time. In my last annual communication it was stated that there were appropriations made by the previous legislatures unsatisfied, and that the condition of the treasury demanded prudent and

economical appropriations. By reference to the last report of the Treasurer, it appears that the amount outstanding the 1st of January, 1856, was \$25,058.88. This sum had to be paid from the receipts of the past year. The special appropriations and ordinary expenses of the last session were large, and the amount of unsatisfied appropriations is greater than it was last year, as it now amounts to \$62,950.97, beside the appropriations made for the purchase of Webster's Dictionary and Lippincott's Gazetteer for the public schools of the state, which amount is not ascertained. The special loan of \$30,000, made in 1855, with the loans of 1846 and 1852, make the indebtedness of the state \$95,000, and with \$5,000 of the limit fixed by the constitution as the sum which the debt of the state shall not exceed. Against this indebtedness the state holds available assets amounting to \$247,674.12.

The unsatisfied appropriations will be paid from the revenues of this year, but your action will be necessary to supply the deficiency; otherwise the treasury may be without the means to meet the current expenses of the state before the expiration of the present year, and it is for you to determine how to provide for it. There seems to be but two ways—either to realize a sufficient sum from the available assets, or diminish the expenses of the state sufficient to liquidate the amount of outstanding appropriations from anticipated revenues, without resorting to a state tax. The principal items of extraordinary expenditure have been the appropriations for the Lunatic Asylum, Geological Survey, State Normal School and State Prison, whilst the ordinary expenditures have been augmented by the legislative expenses, the increased number and salaries of the Justices of the Supreme Court, costs of criminal convictions, and transportation of prisoners.

GEOLOGY.

Soon after the adjournment of the last session, it became

evident that the treasury would be unable to provide any portion of the appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars made at that session for the continuation of the geological survey, consequently instructions were given to suspend the work on the first day of May. It was a subject of great regret that the expressed wish of the legislature could not be carried out by those appreciating the great importance of the work, who hoped to see it completed at an early day. Subsequently, Dr. Kittell, Superintendent of the Survey, Professor George H. Cook, Assistant Geologist, and Egbert L. Viele, Esq., Topographical Engineer, volunteered to continue their labors and await for their compensation until the treasury was able to meet the appropriation, preferring this course to a suspension of the work. And as it appeared that a temporary suspension would break up the organization and give a great loss to the state, it was thought best to accept the generous offer of these gentlemen; and with the assistance of one of the banks, which agreed to advance money for the incidental expenses of the survey, it has been continued, and great progress has been made in this important work. For the details of what has been accomplished, I refer to the satisfactory, valuable, and interesting reports of the officers, which accompany this communication. The advantages to the state have already been very great from the survey, and I sincerely hope that such financial arrangements can be made as to allow it to be prosecuted with vigor to its completion, under the present organization, in accordance with the plan that has been adopted. From the reports of the officers, it will be observed that the superintendent has been chiefly occupied in the development of the iron deposits of the northern division of the state, and the results exhibit in a striking manner the magnitude and importance of this source of our wealth. The Assistant Geologist has been actively employed in the southern division of the state, and presents the final report on the geology of the county of Cape May, which is published and ready for distribution in the manner designated by the act of the last session. His

investigations have been extended into all the remaining counties of the southern division, and his thorough report upon the agriculture of that section, and its resources and fertilizers is shown in a comprehensive manner, as also the present agricultural condition and the means for furthering its improvement.

The value and importance of the immense marl deposits for home use and exportation is clearly presented, and must command the attention of our people as one of their great sources of agricultural wealth as well as for revenue from abroad.

The Topographical Engineer has prosecuted the triangulations of the state and the plane table survey in both divisions. The map of Cape May is engraved and printed and accompanies the final report of that county. This report affords a specimen of what the entire work is designed to be, and upon examination will be found to compare favorably with the coast survey maps of the United States, and works of a similar character in Europe. The conformation of the surface, the nature of the vegetation, the amount of cultivated and wooded land, the character of existing and facilities for future improvements, are all delineated with extraordinary accuracy. In short, nothing is omitted which can aid in any way the development of our resources. The value of such a map to the citizens of the state, I need not enlarge upon. The system under which the survey has been prosecuted has attracted the attention of other states in the confederacy, and steps are now in progress to have a similar system adopted in New York, Ohio, and Connecticut, under the conviction that such a plan can alone enable the people to comprehend and to take advantage of their mineral, agricultural, and manufacturing resources.

It is very important that the legislature should take early action on this subject, in order that the persons now employed may know what course to pursue. I cannot too strongly urge the continuance of this great public work which, to my mind, is of the first importance to the state.

SCHOOLS.

It is most gratifying for me to be able to state that the report of the Superintendent of Public Schools will furnish satisfactory evidence of an increased interest on the subject of popular education and the progress of our educational movement, manifested by the increased number of children attending school, and the increased amount of money voted by the people for their support. The great object of making our public schools better than private ones, will soon be attained. "The children of a republic should be educated in the people's school; they should be made equal to the responsibilities which have been thrown upon them by the founders of our government." It is the first and highest interest of the state to educate and elevate the poor and laboring classes. Every school establishment by law should be bound to teach the duties of a citizen to the state, to unfold the principles of free institutions and to train the youth to an enlightened patriotism. The friends of popular education have cause for congratulation in the triumphant success of the Normal School. This institution is the basis of our school system, and will prove "a fountain of living water sending forth streams to refresh present and future ages." Teachers must be qualified and trained to teach. The office of instructor ought to be regarded and recompensed as one of the most honorable in society. We cannot vest it with too much dignity and importance. In this connection I have great pleasure to inform you that one of our citizens, Mr. Paul Farnum, of Beverly, has, in behalf of the cause of education, placed at the disposal of the Trustees of the State Normal School, a fine building, amply furnished, and supplied with every requisite for a first class preparatory Normal School, the building and furniture having cost him not less than \$25,000. The school is now successfully established, and Mr. Farnum is paying all the expenses attending it, and has obligated himself to do so for one year. The expenses will not be less than \$5,000. The designs of Mr.

Farnum for the future are of the most liberal character. He intends to bequeath it to the state, with an endowment in trust, conditioned that the state shall keep up a preparatory Normal School for the education of teachers, as established. This munificent act is worthy of all commendation and deserving an appropriate acknowledgment from the legislature. Further evidence of the increased interest manifested by the people generally in the advancement of education and the improvement of teachers, is, that Teacher Institutes have been held in every county the past year.

The report of the commissioners appointed to codify school laws, made at the last session in conformity to a previous law, and accompanied with the form of an act to establish public schools, was unacted upon. This service performed with great labor, devotion and ability, and I trust will receive the attention it so justly merits.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The managers and officers of the State Lunatic Asylum report the entire cost for sustaining the institution the past year to have been \$46,178.78, of which amount the state has paid \$10,816.34, and the counties have paid \$22,234. and the balance, \$12,622.24, has been received from private patients. The inventory of personal property of the institution amounts to \$22,417.26. The number of patients is larger than at any previous period. This is the result of increased accommodation afforded by the additional wards. The building is a noble structure, and, it is said, has no superior. The conduct and management of the institution is satisfactory to the managers, and, in the language of the report, has realized in its practical operation "the cherished anticipations of its benevolent founders." But, it must be observed, that the cost to the state is large for sustaining it; the entire expenditure of the institution the past year has been \$5,482.91 more than the previous year, whilst the receipts from private patients has been increased \$2,305.00.

from county patients, \$2,528.32. The average number of patients for the past year being two hundred and forty-eight, makes the cost of sustaining them \$172.09 per year, for every patient, without including the salaries of the officers, which is paid from the State Treasury. This is a large sum, and beyond the cost of similar institutions. And it is a question, whether, by strict economy, the expenditure of the institution cannot be reduced, and the humane and philanthropic objects of its creation realized. I am clearly of opinion that the weekly allowance of the state of seventy cents for county patients should be discontinued: and if the price paid by the counties is not enough, it should be increased, which the managers have the power to do. The institution ought to be self-sustaining.

DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND.

The deaf, dumb and blind of the state are well provided for in the institutions of New York and Philadelphia.

STATE PRISON.

No revenue has been derived from the State Prison; indeed, it is becoming a heavy charge upon the state. My observation is that the present system of prison discipline is inhuman, and has practically failed to answer the purposes of its establishment—the better to reform convicts—beside being more expensive than the old system of work shops. Clear judgment is, that the system should be changed. Solitary confinement has a prejudicial influence, mentally and physically.

It is a curious fact that when our prison discipline was changed, and its severity so much increased, from the system of work shops to solitary confinement, our criminal law remained the same; consequently the convict has since suffered increased punishment, and it has been the ground of many applications to the pardoning power for clemency and remission of sentence. The criminal law and prison discipline

pline are so intimately connected, that it would seem when one is changed, a corresponding change should be made in the other.

The report of the keeper of the State Prison presents a detailed and comprehensive condition of its affairs. His close attention to the numerous and responsible duties imposed upon him, has sustained the institution in the discipline and condition, in all its business and department possible under the present system. Reports from the inspectors, physician and moral instructor, will be submitted.

COURT OF PARDON.

In this connection I may observe that I consider the pardoning power of this state wisely constituted. There is a suggestion I will make, however, which may be worthy your attention, for its better protection; that the judge, prosecutor of the pleas, shall be directed by law to send a brief of the trial of each conviction to the Secretary of State, so that comparison may be made of the facts of each case as stated, with the subsequent petitions for a pardon, so that the court of pardons may have a clear understanding of the case. It is not frequent for the judges and judges before whom a conviction has been had and sentence passed, to petition for remission of sentence; and citizens, I think too generally sign petitions of this character.

PILOT COMMISSIONERS.

The Pilot Commissioners continue to give a favorable account of our pilots, who maintain a wholesome and successful rivalry with the pilots of New York. They acknowledge the sad announcement that two of our oldest and best pilots were drowned whilst in the discharge of their perilous duty, and another has deceased, during the past year.

QUARANTINE.

I was informed in the month of September last that

ed with infectious disease on board, were anchored in Ratan Bay, near the Southwest Spit, and within the water of this state, having been sent there by the Health Officers of the Quarantine Establishment of New York, to the alarm of our citizens on the bay shore. To ascertain precisely the facts of this reported infringement of our boundary and jurisdiction, I appointed John M. Cornelison, of Hudson, David K. Schenck, of Middlesex, and James Taerson, of Monmouth, commissioners to investigate and report upon the circumstances of the case. After visiting the locality and making all proper inquiry, they made a report that they found the facts as stated; whereupon a letter was addressed to the Governor of the State of New York, expressing the hope that so disagreeable an infringement of the rights of this state would not again occur. The report of these gentlemen, and a copy of my letter is herewith submitted.

I have been officially informed by the Governor of the State of New York, that the general government has conceded Sandy Hook in fee to that state, and that application may be made to you at this session, to cede jurisdiction over the peninsular, or so much thereof as will accommodate the quarantine establishment of that state—it being desirable to remove it from its present location on Staten Island. While yielding to none in my desire to promote the health and prosperity of the commercial metropolis of the Union, I cannot regard this novel suggestion in any other light than as an additional attempt to grasp from us a portion of our territory, too much of which has already been yielded. The application, if granted, would add to the territory of New York to the extent that it would diminish the territory of New Jersey; and it would be an unprecedented example of one state yielding jurisdiction of any portion of her soil to another, except by a positive settlement of boundary. If this application were accompanied by a proposition to cede Staten Island to New Jersey, which by its geographical position, should be embraced within the limits of this state,

it would be deserving of more consideration. As a means of accommodating this question, and as a portion of the State of New York would be as valuable to us as Staten Hook can be to it, it might be advisable, with such a view in view, that a joint commission be appointed to settle the limits, jurisdiction and boundary of the states. If such a course were to result in the cession to New Jersey of a portion of the territory of New York which now divides with us the jurisdiction of the harbor, it would at once settle the numerous questions which now impede commercial intercourse between the several cities which make up the metropolis, by concentrating them under one state government. It would have the further advantage of equalizing the territory of the states whose interests in the Union are co-equal. Many odious discriminations against non-residents would be abolished, a more general interest felt in the *territory* duties, and a more friendly intercourse cultivated among the people thus composing the future commercial center of the world; business facilities would be increased and uniform and equal laws, and the residents of Brooklyn and Jersey City could meet and do business on a perfect equality in New York city. The innumerable advantages to be derived by the people of the territory so annexed, cannot be sufficiently set forth in this limited message. The people would be relieved from many grievances and much tax and would have the benefit of many wholesome reforms among them this very system of quarantine, which is now thought, by its arbitrary regulations, to unnecessarily subject the merchant to loss, and embarrass commerce; and in view of the difference existing in New York between the municipal and state governments, this proposition, it is presumed, would not be unfavorably received.

HARBOR COMMISSIONERS.

I append herewith a communication from the commissioners appointed by the state of New York, to regulate

exterior lines of the cities of New York and Brooklyn. It will be seen that they have requested the officers of the central government who have acted in concert with them, to suggest such lines for the shore of New Jersey as they may deem necessary for the preservation of the harbor. These suggestions, which the commissioners purpose to communicate through me to the legislature, I have not yet received. Should they be received in season, I will transmit them, leaving you to take such action as in your wisdom you may deem proper.

MILITIA.

The report of the Adjutant General will be found of great interest. General Cadwalader visited Europe during the past year, with orders to obtain information applicable to the improvement and efficiency of our militia system. The report is a valuable contribution to military science, full of authentic information as to the most approved systems now in use by the great powers of Europe, and a review of their present military organization and condition. The information contained in the report could only have been obtained by great labor and research, and it is a just cause of pride that the state has an officer so patriotic and accomplished, ready thus gratuitously to render such important services. Such devotion to the interests of the state cannot fail to be appreciated by its citizen soldiery.

I would strongly urge the adoption of the recommendations contained in the report.

Under our system of government every citizen is supposed to be a good soldier, and every good soldier is always a good citizen. It is an accomplishment to understand the manual of arms, and it is our duty, depending as we do for our protection upon the militia of the state, to know that our system is efficient.

The report of the Quarter Master General is very complete, exhibiting great attention to the interests of the state,

by the care of the property in his charge, and the particular account rendered of the arms and property at the arsenal, and in possession of military companies—embracing all the receipts and issues of arms during the year.

The law of the last session, requiring the commanders of military companies to make annual returns of the actual condition and number of men enrolled, equipped and doing duty in their respective corps, has not been complied with in many cases, and many of the returns are incomplete. The importance of the information sought for by the return, when more fully understood, cause hereafter a more strict compliance with the provisions of the law. By referring to the schedule of the return, you will have a condensed list of all the military companies in the state, and greatly promote the preservation of the arms and increase the care and accountability of the military property of the state. A large number of state arms, issued to companies which have since disbanded, and the arms never returned to the arsenal, are now scattered throughout the state. Authority is requested to pay the necessary expenses for recovering these arms, and that the Attorney-General be authorised to institute legal proceedings for the recovery and return of any arms belonging to the state, when requested by the Quarter-Master-General.

COLONIZATION.

The annual appropriation to the State Colonization Society, to promote the emigration of free blacks to Africa and their permanent settlement there, has been attended with the most satisfactory results.

The New Jersey Colony is now established in the interior where better lands and better health is enjoyed than can be found on the coast.

Colonization is an important national object, and I recommend the legislature to urge, by resolution, the Senators and Representatives from this State in Congress, to exert

appropriations for this object, as a measure eminently
 and philanthropic, deserving the fostering care of the
 government. The colonies already established by the libe-
 ty of states and individuals are successful in a high
 degree; all doubts as to their permanency have ceased.
 vigorous and liberal action is now required on the part of
 government to give impulse to African Colonization, as
 the best means for breaking up the slave trade of that coast,
 civilizing and enlightening that continent, by providing
 a country and a home for the free emancipated blacks of
 this country, where the antagonism of race will not be felt,
 and further, with the noble object of settling the agitating
 question of slavery, so disturbing and serious to our politi-
 cal quiet and threatening of disunion. The measure is one
 of policy, humanity and interest, and should be urged with
 the utmost zeal, embracing as it does in its folds so much
 of our life. All the states should be united in this common
 object by abundant appropriations from the common Treas-
 ure.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The late dreadful shipwrecks on our coast has proved the
 great value of life saving establishments, and shown defi-
 ciencies which I trust Congress will supply at once. More
 reports are required at the station houses for the ship-
 wrecked persons. The loss of two of our brave and noble
 citizens in the attempt to save the people from one of the
 wrecked vessels, has caused a deep sensation of regret, and
 the citizens of New York have magnanimously contributed
 money for the benefit of the family of one of them. We
 cannot commend sufficiently the impulses of those who have
 thus contributed. The act will be appreciated by the peo-
 ple of the state, and do much to sustain this valuable estab-
 lishment.

The importance and the great chance of entire success of
 the experiment of re-stocking our rivers with salmon, which

can be tried at very small expense, may justly recommend itself to your favorable action.

Numerous applications will be made to you for charters. My views in regard to your banking system have been very fully presented to you in previous communications. I respectfully refer to them, as they remain unchanged.

I herewith transmit resolutions passed by the legislatures of the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Ohio, received by me as a medium of transmission to you. They relate to the questions of slavery in Kansas, and the immigration of paupers, and are intended no doubt to influence the result of the late election. As the disturbances in Kansas have ceased with the determination of the election, there is no occasion for the state to be put to the expense of printing them, and reading will only excite mirth.

I have also had the honor of receiving a certified copy of a resolution passed by the legislature of Massachusetts, the Governor, requesting the Representatives in Congress of that state, "to use their utmost exertions to obtain an appropriation for the construction of a breakwater harbor on Crow Shoal, in the Delaware Bay near Cape M. This is a desirable and important work, and will no doubt be zealously promoted by our Congressional Representatives.

I renew my recommendations heretofore made for the addition to the State House, for the accommodation of the library; of modification and change in our road and laws, and commend the Agricultural, Historical and Colonization Societies to the regard and fostering care of the state.

My official term will soon expire, and I avail myself of this, my last communication, to return to the people my grateful acknowledgments for the confidence reposed in me. I go back to them with a consciousness of having faithfully and earnestly labored for their benefit, and having been guided solely in all cases for their good.

have the satisfaction of knowing that during my administration the condition of the material interests of the state have been improved, education promoted, industrial pursuits multiplied, and our population and wealth increased.

I leave the affairs of the state prosperous and progressive, the people enjoying all the advantages of a voluntary, popular, republican government, with all the liberty and freedom, civil and religious rights, guaranteed by the state and federal constitutions.

The people of New Jersey, by their suffrages at the late presidential election, have again shown their devotion and loyalty to constitutional liberty, and their regard for the domestic rights of the states; conservative but firm in the opinion that we are a government of the people in state and territory. No state holds a prouder position. Our central geographical and commercial locality have made us the heart of the republic, and that heart pulsates only with ardent patriotic love for the National Union.

RODMAN M. PRICE.

*Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasury of New Jer.
for the years 1854, 1855 and 1856.*

RECEIPTS.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	Tot
Balance on hand at last settlement	\$8,816.25			\$8,816.25
Interest	2,778.00	\$1,379.02	3,014.64	10,166.00
Tax on capital stock	15,520.45	33,910.75	39,557.17	88,988.37
Pedlars' licenses.....	1,285.16	1,496.00	1,214.00	3,995.16
Dividends on stocks of Joint Co.'s	24,000.00	30,000.00	12,000.00	66,000.00
Salaries.....	30.00			30.00
Transit duties.....	127,427.97	115,347.46	120,616.78	363,392.21
Arsenal	1,471.54			1,471.54
Surplus earnings State Prison.....	2,000.00			2,000.00
State account.....	126.86			126.86
Tax on Insurance Premiums.....		41.62		41.62
Special Loan.....		30,000.00		30,000.00
Real Estate.....		1,795.00		1,795.00
House of Refuge.....		1,262.32	100.80	1,363.12
Fines and Forfeitures.....		40.00		40.00
Bonds and Mortgages.....			4,500.00	4,500.00
Forfeited recognizances.....			344.00	344.00
	\$183,456.23	\$218,272.17	\$181,347.39	\$583,075.79

DISBURSEMENTS.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	Tot
Blind.....	\$900.00	\$3,504.45	\$1,055.00	\$5,459.45
Deaf and Dumb.....	3,791.14	4,262.38	4,477.98	12,531.50
Court of Errors and Appeals	3,162.00	3,430.00	3,918.00	10,510.00
State Arsenal.....	700.00	710.00	972.75	2,382.75
Legislature	23,471.49	23,069.25	24,058.70	70,599.44
Court of Pardons	922.50	923.00	588.00	2,433.50
Library	769.23	704.61	768.38	2,242.22
Managers of State Lunatic Asylum	7,620.00	6,596.30	7,402.50	21,618.80
Commissioners to build wing to				
Asylum.....	20,000.00	20,187.28	5,075.00	45,262.28
Salaries of Officers of Asylum....	3,300.00	3,450.00	3,590.00	10,340.00
Appropriation to Public Schools...	40,000.00	40,000.00	19,549.03	99,549.03
Postage	212.02	242.85	204.17	659.04
State Prison Salaries	9,637.77	10,476.97	10,360.10	30,474.84
State Prison Repairs	1,477.55	1,486.19	2,161.06	5,124.80
Geological Survey.....	4,000.00	16,000.00	5,000.00	25,000.00
State Account (sundry expenses).....	7,238.45	7,221.86	9,752.39	24,212.70
Interest on loan.....	3,900.00	3,900.00	5,766.78	13,566.78
Incidental Account (stationery for legislature, &c.).....	5,901.97	11,882.28	9,584.59	27,368.84
Printing	14,033.84	16,312.13	20,093.07	50,439.04
Census Account.....		375.34		375.34
Normal School appropriation.....		4,054.12	8,000.00	12,054.12
Agricultural appropriation.....		1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00
Salaries and Circuit fees of Chancellor and Judges of Supreme Court	13,762.94	18,090.00	18,810.00	50,662.94
Salaries of other state officers	5,005.00	5,260.50	5,400.00	15,665.50
Transportation of prisoners and costs of conviction.....	7,605.15	10,375.81	8,701.35	26,682.31
Pensions	668.99	625.00	570.00	1,863.99
Appropriation for Nixon's Digest..		2,000.00	3,000.00	5,000.00
State House repairs.....	2,334.74		110.34	2,445.08
House of Refuge.....			156.02	156.02
	\$180,464.78	\$221,140.32	\$180,035.21	\$581,640.31

DOCUMENTS

COMPANYING THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

SUBMITTED JANUARY 14, 1857.

REPORT OF THE QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL.

His Excellency RODMAN M. PRICE, *Governor and Commander-in-Chief of all the Military and Naval Forces of the State of New Jersey:*

agreeably to the provisions of an "Act establishing a Militia System," making it the duty of the Quarter-Master-General to report annually to the Commander-in-Chief, the number and condition of the arms and equipments, including and report all the camp equipage belonging to the State," I have the honor to transmit my report, showing the number and condition of the same in the State Arsenal, on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, together with the issues of arms and equipments to uniform companies, and the receipts from all sources, at the arsenal, since the date of my last annual report to your Excellency.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS IN THE STATE ARSENAL.

1857—The whole number of arms serviceable and unserviceable in the arsenal is eight thousand nine hundred and seventy, as follows:

1,000 muskets, old and unserviceable, above one thousand.

740 new brown flint lock muskets, in 237 arm chests.

606 new muskets in racks.

554 old muskets been in service.

55 percussion rifles, old.

- 15 percussion muskets, new.
- 261 cartridge box belts.
- 261 waist belts.
- 90 bayonet scabbards.
- 113 cartridge boxes.
- 43 cartridge box plates.
- 18 cross belt plates.
- 4 non-commissioned officer's swords, belts and plate
- 42 rifle belts for pouches and flasks.
- 33 rifle flasks and pouches.
- 300 cap pouches for muskets and rifles.
- 29 artillery swords, belts and plates.
- 155 cavalry sabres, belts and plates.
- 208 cavalry pistols.
- 95 tents.
- 11 marquees.
- 425 cannister and strap shot in boxes.
- 1 brass cannon, six pounder, percussion lock.
- 2 iron cannon six pounder.
- 2 iron cannon, six pounder, not mounted.
- 2 brass cannon, four pounder, not mounted, French
- A number of knapsacks, canteens, camp kettles and p
- all unserviceable.

ISSUES.

There have been issued from the arsenal to the use of the uniform corps, upon requisition and bond, pursuant to the statute, the following arms and equipments.

1856. *February 7*—

To Captain Daniel S. Stevens, for the use of the New York Rifles, of Red Bank, Monmouth Brigade.

- 47 percussion rifles.
- 47 cap pouches, flasks and slings.
- 47 cartridge boxes and plates.
- 47 cartridge box belts and plates.
- 47 waist belts and clasps, with usual implements.
- 4 non-commissioned officer's swords, belts and plates.

February 14—

To Captain Isaac W. Mickle, for the use of the Camden Light Artillery, Camden Brigade.

60 percussion muskets, bright.

60 bayonets and scabbards.

60 cap pouches.

60 waist belts and clasps.

60 cartridge boxes and plates.

60 cartridge box, belts and plates.

5 non-commissioned officer's swords, belts and plates, with the other usual implements.

February 20—

To Captain Jacob L. Chevalier, for the use of the New Brunswick Guard Artillery."

1 brass cannon six pounder, with implements.

April 1—

To Brigadier-General Garrison, for the use of the field and staff officers of the Passaic Brigade.

1 pair of pistols, holsters and housings.

April 5—

To Captain Thomas Terrill, for the use of the Deshler Guards, of New Brunswick, Middlesex Brigade.

25 percussion muskets, bright.

25 bayonets and cap pouches.

21 bayonets and scabbards.

21 waist belts and 25 clasps.

25 cartridge boxes and plates.

21 cartridge box belts and 25 plates, with the other usual implements.

May 9—

To Captain John T. Sergeant, for the use of the Delaware Guards, Sergeantsville, Hunterdon Brigade.

28 percussion muskets, bright.

28 bayonets and scabbards.

28 cap pouches.

28 waist belts and clasps.

28 cartridge boxes and plates.

28 cartridge box belts and plates.

4 non-commissioned officer's swords, belts and plates with other usual implements.

May 19—

To Captain J. R. Patterson, for the use of the Monmouth Blues, Freehold, Monmouth Brigade.

26 muskets, flint lock, bright.

26 bayonets and scabbards.

26 waist belts and clasps.

26 cartridge boxes and plates.

26 cartridge box belts and plates.

4 non-commissioned officer's swords, and belts, and plates with other usual implements.

May 23—

To Captain William Hexamer, for the use of the Hudson County Artillery, Hoboken, Hudson Brigade.

1 brass cannon, six pounder, and implements.

28 artillery swords, belts and plates.

36 muskets, flint lock, bright.

36 cap pouches and slings.

36 bayonets and scabbards.

36 waist belts and clasps.

36 cartridge boxes and plates.

36 cartridge box belts and plates.

4 non-commissioned officer's swords, and belts, and plates.

June 20—

To Captain Joseph Gale, for the use of the National Guards, of Mount Holly, Burlington Brigade.

40 percussion muskets, bright.

40 cap pouches.

40 bayonets and scabbards.

40 waist belts and clasps.

40 cartridge boxes and plates.

40 cartridge box belts and plates.

4 non-commissioned officer's swords, belts and plates, with other usual implements.

June 24—

To Captain Charles Henderson, for the use of the New York Light Artillery, Sussex Brigade.

brass cannon, six pounder, with the implements complete.

artillery swords, and belts, and plates.

muskets, bright flint lock.

bayonets and scabbards.

cross belts.

cartridge boxes and plates.

cartridge box belts and plates.

non-commissioned officer's swords, and belts, and plates.

28—

Captain Isaac M. Tucker, for the use of company C, Battalion, Newark Independent Essex Brigade.

waist belts.

cartridge box belts.

cross belts.

28—

Captain William Hexamer, for the use of the Hudson City Artillery, Hudson Brigade.

sets of artillery harness for two wheeled horses.

sets of artillery harness for two lead horses.

nose bags, and four whips.

28—

Captain George W. Brown, for the use of the Ocean Guards, Long Branch, Monmouth Brigade.

rifles, flint lock, old.

cap pouches, flasks and slings.

cartridge boxes and plates.

waist belts and clasps.

cartridge box belts and plates.

The above rifles and equipments, old, temporarily loaned to the Ocean Rifle Guards, for armory drill and exercise, until others could be furnished.

non-commissioned officer's swords, belts and plates.

artillery swords, and belts, and plates.

28—

Captain T. D. Hutchinson, for the use of the Liberty Rifles, Mercer Brigade.

non-commissioned officer's sword, belt and plate.

June 30—

To Captain William H. Halsey, for the use of the W
ington Continentals, of Newark, Independent Essex
gade.

40 muskets, flint lock, bright.

40 cap pouches.

July 18.

To Captain George W. Brown, for the use of the O
Rifle Guards, Long Branch, Monmouth Brigade.

50 percussion rifles, steel barreled, long range sight, s
attachment.

50 screw-drivers.

50 wipers.

50 cones extra.

5 spring vises.

5 ball screws.

5 bullet moulds for Minnie balls.

3 swedges for balls.

50 sword bayonets and scabbards.

50 rifle cartridge boxes and plates.

50 " sword bayonet waist belt with clasps.

50 gun slings.

50 cap pouches and cone picks, and 3 arm chests.

September 22d—

To Captain J. T. Sergeant, for the use of the Dela
Guards, Sergeantville, Hunterdon Brigade.

20 muskets, flint lock, brown.

RECEIPTS.

There have been returned into the State Arsenal the
lowing arms and equipments:

April 5—

23 bayonet scabbards.

23 waist belts and 25 cartridge box belts.

3 non-commissioned officer's sword belts.

By Captain T. Terrell, Deshler Guards, New Brunsv
Middlesex Brigade.

June 11—

40 muskets, flint lock.

4 bayonets and scabbards.
 4 cartridge boxes and plates.
 1 Captain Joseph Gale, National Guards, Mount Holly,
 Burlington Brigade.
 13—From Camden county.
 8 old German muskets.
 7 bayonets.
 2 muskets, unserviceable, heretofore issued to the Glou-
 cester Brigade.
 25—
 1 muskets.
 1 bayonets.
 2 cartridge boxes and straps.
 2 plates.
 1 waist belts.
 2 bayonet scabbards.
 1 waist-belt plates.
 1 breast plates.
 1 screw driver and 1 wiper.
 1 Captain George B. Raymond, of the Steward Guards,
 Trenton, Burlington Brigade.
 August 8—
 2 muskets and 7 bayonets from Camden county, and
 October 16—
 1 muskets from Gloucester county, heretofore loaned to
 the Gloucester Brigade.
 December 31—
 4 muskets, flint lock.
 2 bayonets and 8 cartridge boxes.
 1 Captain P. B. Kennedy, Belvidere infantry, Warren
 Brigade.
 There have been made the following transfers of arms,
 by consent and order to companies upon their giving the
 full security :
 1 brass cannon, six pounder, with implements issued to
 the "Highwood Guards," Captain J. T. Hatfield, Hudson
 Brigade, transferred to the use of the Hudson County Artil-
 lery, Captain William Hexamer, of the same brigade.

1 brass cannon, six pounder, with implements issued the Columbian Rifles, organized as Light Artillery, under Col. Babbitt, of the Essex Brigade, transferred to the of the Price Artillery, Captain G. B. Osmun, of the same brigade.

60 muskets, with all the equipments and implements transferred from the National Guards of Bridgeton, Captain F. M. Dubois, Cumberland Brigade, to the use of the Worcester Artillery, commanded by Captain Samuel M. Carll, of the same brigade.

There have been received the following arms and equipments from the United States Government, on account of the annual quota due to the state of New Jersey, under the act of Congress, for arming a militia of the several states:

June 16—

2 sets of artillery harness for two wheeled horses.

2 sets of artillery harness for two lead horses.

8 nose bags and 4 whips.

July 14—

50 percussion rifles, steel barreled, long range sight and stud attachment.

50 screws.

5 bullet moulds for Minnie balls.

3 swedges for balls.

50 sword bayonets and scabbards.

50 rifle cartridge boxes and plates.

50 rifle sword bayonet waist belts with clasps.

50 gun slings.

50 cap pouches and cone picks and 3 arm chests.

The following arms have been altered from flint lock to percussion, under the authority given by an act approved March 10, 1856, in a satisfactory manner, by F. Hausen and Paterson, New Jersey.

50 muskets, bright barrels.

30 rifles, bright barrels.

20 rifles, brown barrels.

22 pistols, cavalry barrels.

The Quarter-Master-General was authorized and directed, by the act approved March 10, 1856, under the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, to cause two hundred flint lock muskets to be altered to the use of the Minnie ball, upon the most approved plan now in use. It was deemed advisable to postpone action in the matter, until the proposition came before Congress to alter at the expense of the United States Government the small arms hitherto issued to the states, had been disposed of.

The Secretary of War has renewed his recommendation at the present session of Congress, for an appropriation to enable the United States Government "to alter the small arms heretofore issued to the states for the use of the militia, so as to make them conform to the improved model which has been adopted for the United States service." By the act above referred to, authority was given to dispose of the old and unserviceable arms and equipments in the best manner, and to apply the proceeds to the alteration of arms. Several offers were received for them, but at so inadequate a sum per musket that they were declined.

I thought it better to defer selling until a more favorable opportunity for a better offer, than to make any sacrifice. I have, therefore, for payment of the expenses of the alterations of arms required for immediate service, been obliged to draw upon the treasury.

I have had to decline, for the want of means, all applications upon this office by uniform companies for authority to have their arms altered from flint to percussion locks, in view of the expenses to be incurred to the state by such alterations.

To furnish this office with more reliable and certain information annually, as to the number and condition of the arms and equipments furnished to uniform corps, and as it is believed to perfect a better system of accountability on the part of the different military companies, for the proper care and preservation of the property of the state in their arms, the legislature at its last session passed a law

requiring commandants of companies to make returns annually on or before the first day of January in every year to the Quarter-Master-General, the actual situation, condition and number of arms and accoutrements, the number of men enrolled, equipped and doing militia duty, of the respective corps.

In furtherance of this object, a printed circular containing the law, and calling attention to its provisions, together with the printed form of the return, has been forwarded by mail to every company of the state.

It is deeply to be regretted that the action of the legislature, ever ready to foster and cherish the military spirit by encouraging the formation of uniform companies, has not been responded to by the military with more promptness and regard for the property of the state. Although returns have not, as yet, been received from more than one-half of the commandants of companies, and many of the returns received are defective and incomplete, in not showing the actual situation and good condition of the arms and equipments in their possession, yet, I have not caused them to be returned to my care, as provided for in the law already referred to, believing, as I do, that every company commander, considering the importance of the information sought for by the returns to the military service of the state, will hereafter send them in, with more certainty and particularity, by the day required by law, so as to be in time to be embodied in my annual report to the Commander-in-Chief.

I annex herewith, schedule marked [A.] by which will appear the returns as far as received up to this date, the number of men enrolled, the number equipped, the number in uniform, and the number of arms and accoutrements, also the condition and situation of the same as fully as has been reported to me.

From personal inquiry instituted during the past year into the situation and condition of the public arms heretofore loaned to the brigade boards for the use of the militia of the several counties of this state, I am enabled to report

our Excellency, that very little or no care is taken of them, from the fact that the brigades have no further use for them; the meetings of the brigade boards have fallen into disuse; the militia not called out as formerly for training and inspection, and no suitable armory provided by the counties for the safe-keeping and preservation of the arms, and the greater proportion of them now scattered throughout the bounds of the brigades are considered and used as private property.

I have no means at my command, by which I can furnish your Excellency with anything like a correct or particular statement of the number or condition of these arms. No returns have been made for years by any of the Brigade Inspectors. The only information upon this point that I can gather, is by reference to previous annual reports from this office, by which it appears that a very inconsiderable number have been returned into the arsenal since the 25th day of January, 1839, when there had been distributed and given to be in the custody of the brigades (8777) eight thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven stand of arms.

I have hitherto forbore to take any measures to recall these arms, having doubts as to my authority, under the several acts of the legislature, proscribing the duties of the Quarter-Master-General, and have felt unwilling to assume the responsibility, in the event of a refusal to deliver them into the arsenal at the expense of the brigades, to incur the expenses of collection and transportation of the same until some action should be taken in the premises by the legislature.

Efforts have been made to recall arms issued upon requisition and bond to uniform companies now out of service, but with very little success, as will appear by reference to the returns embodied in this report. Many of the officers upon whose bonds the arms were issued, are either dead or have removed to other states. The arms have passed into the possession of individuals and independent organizations not recognized by law, nor accountable to the state for either their safe keeping or return to the arsenal when required.

If desirable that efforts should be made to reclaim the large amount of property of the state, I would respectfully suggest to your Excellency (as the only practicable means in my opinion, by which it can be accomplished) the passage of a law authorising the Quarter-Master-General to employ persons in the different counties into which arms have been distributed and not returned, to collect and return same to the arsenal, at a reasonable compensation, to be paid by the state.

Repeated orders have been forwarded by mail, addressed to the officers, formerly in command of disbanded companies, recalling their arms. In many instances no attention whatever is paid to the order and no disposition manifested to comply.

I would respectfully suggest a law authorising and directing the Attorney-General to institute legal proceedings against all such delinquent officers, when so reported by the Quarter-Master-General for the recovery of damages and expenses incurred to the state by reason of the failure to make return of their arms when required so to do.

Slight repairs, painting and papering have been done during the last summer to the dwelling house of the State Armory, to make it tenentable, at a trifling cost.

The cells of the south wing of the arsenal have been removed, and a part of the old material so taken out—sufficient to defray the cost of such removal, preparatory to fitting up the same for an armory—very much needed on account of the dilapidated and leaky condition of the building at present used for that purpose. Some slight expense in repairs have been put upon it to make it fit for occupation until the proposed new armory can be fitted up. The work on the south wing was suspended early in the summer until the present year, in consequence of the want of means in the State Treasury to pay the appropriation made for that purpose by the legislature at the last session.

All which is respectfully submitted.

LEWIS PERRINE,

Quarter-Master-General N. J.



SCHEDULE A,

Containing a Statement of the Returns made by Commandants of Companies of this State, showing the number of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Rank File, and the Arms and Accoutrements of the same, to the Quarter-Master-General, January 1st, 1857.

Commandants.	Companies.	Brigades.	COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.			NON-COM. OFFICERS AND MUSIC.			RANK AND FILE.				ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENT.																											
			Captains	Lieutenants	Ensigns	Sergeants	Corporals	Drummers	Fifers	No. of men enrolled	No. of men equipped	No. of men in uniform	Total Officers and Men enrolled	Swords, Artillery	Sword Belts, Artillery	Cannon	Sets of Harness	Saddles and Bridles	Swords, Non-Com. Officers	Belts, Non-Com. Officers	Muskets, Percussion	Muskets, Flint	Bayonets	Bayonet Scabbards	Iron Ramrods	Rifles, Percussion	Rifles, Flint	Gun Slings	Sword Bayonets	Sword Bayonet Scabbards	Cap Pouches and Slings	Flasks	Cartridge Boxes and Plates	Cartridge Box Belts and Pits	Cross Belts and Plates	Waist Belts and Clasps	Sabres, Cavalry	Sabre Belts, Cavalry	Pairs of Pistols	Holsters and Housings
Capt. J. T. Hatfield	Highwood Guard	Hudson	1	1	1	3	3		33	33	26	42							4	4	50	50	50	50								50	50	50	50					
" Gilliam Van Houten	National Guard	Hudson	1	1		5			64	35	35	71									40	40	40	40								40	40	40	40					
" Dennis Farrell	Montgomery Guard	Hudson	1	1	1	4	2		50	45	45	59							4	4	60	60	60	60								60	60	60	60					
" Samuel D. Ellis	Ellis Guards	Hudson	1	1	1	4	4		30	30	30	41							4	4	30	30	30	30								30	30	30	30					
" Abraham Speer	Washington Volunteers	Hudson	1	2	1	4	4		35	30	30	47									30	30	30	30								30	30	30	30					
" William Sanderson	N. Jersey Continental Guard	Hudson	1	1		4	4		84	62	63	94							4		70	70	30	30								31								
" William Hexamer	Hudson Co. Artillery	Hudson	1	2		2	2		39	28	28	46	28	28	2	2			4	4	36	36	36	36							36	40	40	1						
" Jacob Stabe	Right Independent Rifles	Hudson																																						
" F. W. Bohnstedt	*Hudson Rifles	Hudson	1	2		4	4		46	46	46	57									40	40	80	40	80		22													
" William H. Halsey	Washington Continentals	Essex	1	2	1	4	4		50	43	43	62							4		40	40	40	40								40	40							
" Aaron Young	Washington Blues	Essex	1	1	1	4	4		26	26	26	37									40	40	40	40								40	40							
" John Peter Ritter	Jefferson Rifles	Essex	1	3	1	4	4	1	44	40	44	58							4													40	40	40	40					
" William Weimmar	Scott Rifles	Essex	1	3	1	4	4		25	25	25	34							4													40	40	40	40					
" Owen Murphy	O. B. Columbian Rifles	Essex	1	2		4	4		31	30	30	42							4													40	40	40	40					
" Alfred F. Munn	†American Rifles	Essex	1	1															4													40	40	40	40					
" William Kelly	Liberty Rifles	Essex	1	2	1	4	4		47	45	45	59																				40	40	40	40					
" George Griffith	City Blues, Artillery	Passaic	1	3		4	4		90	60	60	102							4	4	60	60	60	60								60	60	60	60	60	60			
" Joel W. Johnson	Washington Continentals	Passaic	1	3	1	4	4		86	60	52	99							4	4	60	60	60	60								60	60	60	60	40	40			
" Felix Donnelly	Emmet Light Guard	Passaic	1	3		4	4		50	34	34	58							4	4	36	36	38	36								40	40	40	40					
" C. H. O'Neill	Montgomery Riflemen	Passaic	1	2	1	4	4		60	40	40	68							4	4												50	50	50	50					
" G. G. Ackerson	Hackensack Continentals	Bergen	1	2	1	4	4		50	44	36	58							4	4	40	40	40	40								40	40	40	40					
" Charles Henderson	Newton Light Artillery	Sussex	1	1		4	4	3	48	30	30	62	14	14	1				4	4		40	40	40	40							40	40	40	40					
" Samuel Lilly	Lambertville Fencibles	Hunterdon	1	3		4	2		33	30	28	43							4		30	30	30	30								30	30	30	30					
" George W. Tunis	†Warren Guards	Warren	1	1	1																30	30	30	30								52	52	52	52					
" R. C. Helm	Morgan Rifles	Middlesex	1	3	1	4	3	3	53	46	45	67							4	4												52	52	52	52					
" Philip J. Parisen	South Amboy Guard	Middlesex	1	1	1	3	3		34	34	22	43							3	3												40	40	40	40					
Lieut. J. K. Garlock	Monmouth Blues	Monmouth	1	3	1	4	4	2	30	26	24	47							4	4	26	26	26	26								50	50	50	50					
Capt. Charles Trowbridge	Monmouth Guards	Monmouth	1	3	1	4	4	3	52	45	45	69							4	4												50	50	50	50					
" D. S. Stevens	Navesink Rifles	Monmouth	1	3	1	4	4		47	47	35	56							4	4												47	47	47	47					
" G. W. Brown	Ocean Rifle Guards	Monmouth	1	4	1	4	4	3	47	45	39	65							4	4												50	50	50	50					
" John Travers	Trenton Sarsfield Guards	Mercer	1	2	1	4	4	1	43	36	36	57							4	4	40	40	40	36								40	40	40	40					
" T. D. Hutchinson	Liberty Rifles	Mercer	1	2	1	5	4	3	26	26	26	43							5	5												30	30	30	30					
" J. B. Gribbin	Trenton Volunteers	Mercer	1	2	1	4	4		37	26	26	49							4	8	37	35	36	36								38	36	36	36					
" Joseph Gale	National Guards	Burlington	1						45	35	35	46									40	30	40	40									40	40	40	40				
" E. S. Parego	Artillery Company	Burlington	1	3	1	4	4		33	25	25	46							4	4		40	40	40	40								60	60	60	60				
" J. W. Mickle	Camden Light Artillery	Camden	1	3		5	5		40	28	28	54							5	5		60	60	60	60								60	60	60	60				
" Charles Allen	Princeton Blues	Mercer	1	2	1	2	2	2	30	27	27	39							4	4		26	26	26									28	28	28	28				
" G. P. Fuhrmann	Trenton Rifles	Mercer	1	3	1	4	4		30	25	25	43							4	4													28	28	28	28				
			36	77	25	133	97	21	10	1568	1287	1234	1963	42	42	5	2		121	93	567	484	869	786	1157	656		358	50	54	661	519	1060	977	472	757	60			

* This company is fully armed and equipped at their own expense.

† This company disbanded.

‡ This company disbanded.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Trenton, N. J., Dec. 31st, 1856. }

His Excellency RODMAN M. PRICE, *Governor, Commander-in-Chief, &c., &c. :*

—In conformity with the Order No. 5, of the thirtieth of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, a copy of which is found in Appendix, (A.) I landed in England on the nineteenth of June, and as far as the limited time would allow gave my attention to the several objects of information which I was required to report.

I saw no very large body of troops in England. I was present in London when the guards came up on their arrival in the Crimea, and regret to say that I was disappointed in their appearance. They did not strike me as particularly well set up, and although they looked as if they had seen service, still they had not a veteran look. With the exception of the Horse Guards, who had not been abroad, and are in perfection of everything in that arm, the troops in England justly accredited for their invincible stationary bravery, did not individually or collectively appear to me as if war was always uppermost in their thoughts. The gentlemanlike bearing of the officers was remarkable, and in a service where the army is sometimes resorted to as a living, and no option can be acquired by the payment of money, the

sergeants and other non-commissioned officers, as a class, of incalculable value.

The subject of the most approved arms used abroad, being first in order, and also from its paramount importance to the state and to the United States, where more than ten millions of men are reported by the Ordnance department as fit to be armed, claimed my early attention.

Accordingly, accompanied by Col. Samuel Colt, of Hartford, Conn., to whom I acknowledge myself indebted for some useful information and his own personal attention, I visited the manufactory of small arms at Enfield. For years past, fire-arms have been well made by machinery, in the United States. This undertaking at Enfield is new in England, and it is only now for the first time, in the language of their reports, that a rifle has been constructed independent of manual labor. This establishment for the manufacture of small arms by machinery, was the result of a visit, about three years since, of Mr. F. Anderson, the government engineer at Woolwich, to the United States. Whilst here he had every facility afforded him for inspecting the government manufactory of small arms at Springfield, and on his return to England, in consequence of his report recommending the adoption of similar machinery, the Enfield works were established.

The location is on an island formed by a branch of the Lea river, and the various machines are chiefly in one room of two hundred and fifty feet square. The power is both steam and water, estimated at one hundred and fifty horse power. The British government has acted wisely in rendering the service independent of contractors, who, in the opinion of Sir Thos. Hastings, have failed most lamentably to fulfil their contracts. In May, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, the ordnance took steps to procure 28,000 rifle muskets. Contracts were entered into in February, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, but the muskets were not delivered till November, eighteen hundred and fifty-three. In April, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, contracts were

ordered into for the supply of two thousand artillery carbines, but only five hundred of this number were delivered during a period of twelve months. In August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, the rifle muskets of the new pattern were decided upon, and twenty thousand barrels were ordered, but the order was not completed until September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four. I note these facts to prove the utter fallacy of a state's accepting private tenders for anything that the government can do, besides the control the independence exercises over the prices of contractors, in case it might be expedient to resort to them. This result, in a great nation of enormous individual wealth, old steady methodical training, and where skilled manual labor is low, should be a lesson to us, in every case, to avoid all such contracts. Be assured, contracts with private individuals are, in most cases, injurious, if not manifestly so in the amount of price fixed, certainly in the execution of the work even done.

In England they have the candor to admit, that the Americans are undoubtedly ahead of them in the manufacture of arms by machinery. At Enfield, the machinery for which they are exclusively indebted to the United States, is that portion devoted to the turning and finishing the stocks of the guns. A block of wood of the proper length, and about two and a half inches thick, passes through eighteen machines, and in less than twenty-three minutes is fitted to receive all the requisite portions of the rifle, the perfect stock supplying its quota to the fifty-seven different parts, of which the completed arm is composed.

The machinery for the manufacture of bayonets is very successful, and tends greatly to lessen the cost. They can now be produced at Enfield, at a cost of two-thirds less than was previously paid to private contractors.

I did not see any machines for cutting the grooves in the rifle barrels, equal to those in use at the United States Bankfort Arsenal, where several barrels are accurately cut at the same time with three grooves. In a nook near the

main building, there is a curious little shop for the manufacture of sword blades, which is under the special charge of a single individual, who is one of four artisans, three of whom are brothers. The report goes to show that these four men are the sole manufacturers of sword blades for the British government, and they guard their secret with the utmost care. The estimated value of this man's labor at Enfield £10, or nearly fifty dollars per week.

At the close of the war with Russia, England was short of her supply of fire-arms, and the committee reported that the government would require nine hundred and forty-seven thousand stand of rifle muskets. Not less than three hundred and forty-seven thousand were required for the line, the militia, the marines, navy, &c.; these were wanted for immediate use, and it was shown that thirty thousand muskets were required to supply the place of those lost and worn out in the service annually. Again it was estimated, that one hundred and fifty thousand rifle muskets could be produced during the year, and that the Enfield works might turn out two hundred and fifty per day.

A large portion of the machines at Enfield was made in a firm in Massachusetts. Mr. Clarke, who was formerly the superintendent of the United States government works at Springfield, has charge of a department; and several of Col. Colt's experienced workmen are profitably employed. The whole undertaking is under the control of military gentlemen, Col. Dixon and Capt. Harlow, the latter of whom had been in this country.

They do not burnish the British muskets. They are kept clean, not bright. It is not proposed to alter any more the old arms in England. The Committee of the House of Commons did not consider that any large continuous order would result advantageously to the public interests, as new inventions are constantly rendering improvements necessary. It is very doubtful with us, whether the alteration of the old arms is an important object, and whether the money expended in the alteration, had not better be kept for the purchase of new arms.

use of new arms. The pattern of fire-arms decided upon by the board of ordnance in eighteen hundred and fifty-one, was set aside in eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and it is thought the Enfield rifle, efficient as it may appear, will have to make way for an arm of entirely different description. I know that this is Col. Colt's opinion—a good judge certainly.

In no instance abroad have they adopted the Maynard primer. All the new muskets and rifles are to be of the same calibre, and they do not seem to know anything about the American plan for lubricating the ball whilst loading, which is now under experiment with us. Breech loading arms are not much discussed, or definitively acted upon. They have ordered, however, two thousand of the breech loading rifles invented by Col. Greene, of the Massachusetts Arms Company. Before I close this part of my report, I would beg leave to say that I have endeavored to be accurate, and have, as nearly as may be, followed the result of my own personal observation, and very often used the language of reports, which are printed, and can be referred to.

The depot at Woolwich, remarkable for its extent and ample provision of military supplies, was visited with interest and admiration. The power employed for lifting heavy weights in the foundries, and along the docks, was simply a large air-pump apparatus, worked by a local steam engine, from which pipes (like common water pipes) were run under ground, with branches varying in size proportionate to the power required at the different stations, where the engines and wrenches were located, through which the power was distributed, and practically employed. There is nothing new in the idea of such a power. An American mechanic named Perkins, the inventor of the first steam gun, which he exhibited for years at the Adelaide gallery in London, got up a similar plan for employing the water-power at Niagara. He proposed to operate at the falls with air-pumps, on a large scale, and to convey the power through air-pipes to the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia,

Baltimore, and other important places throughout the United States and Canada, to be used for manufacturing purposes. The idea of such an apparatus was not only truly American but when conceived, its application had no bounds.

The application of this power for the manifold purposes of the yard at Woolwich, is worthy of the intelligent gentleman who has the control of the establishment. The principal engineer, Mr. F. Anderson, received us kindly, accompanied us throughout, and frankly communicated a good deal of useful information. In visiting the yard, one cannot help being struck with surprise at the enormous collection of pieces of ordnance; some captured from the enemy, some antiquated pattern, many of uncouth dimensions, and almost all differing from our most approved models, and falling a little behind the march of American progress.

I saw but two guns like the Dalghren pattern, fashioned with great weight of metal behind the trunnions, and turned down to comparative lightness at the muzzle. No one of the guns, made at the West Point Foundry, was ever known to burst.* The two I saw resembling those, were said to be patterns. The exhibition of enormous mortars was significant, as well as a goodly supply of thirty-two inch shells that were intended simply to be dropped into Cronstadt.

* Experience shows that when guns burst, they always give way at the base behind the trunnions. Captain Dalghren, therefore, has taken advantage of this to construct a gun very strong where strength is required. To counteract the practical difficulty in the casting, and the shrinkage in the cooling, the gun is cast heavier, and the chase is turned down, so as to lighten it from the reinforcement at the muzzle, where strength is not required. So well satisfied with this plan was the educated engineer at the head of the West Point foundry, that when the War Department at Washington hesitated about adopting the eleven (11) inch gun of this model, he offered to make five guns, any of which they might prove to one thousand rounds, and if it failed, he would bear the loss of the whole. This offer was accepted, and one was tried with one thousand rounds, without showing the least evidence of injury, except a small increase in the size of the vent, and there is no doubt but that it would have stood another thousand.

A nine-inch gun of the same construction was tried by order of the late Commodore Morris, to the extent of sixteen hundred or eighteen hundred rounds, when the experiment was stopped, and the gun appeared to be uninjured. No gun of this construction has given way under the powder proof, at the West Point foundry.

at summer. The depth and circumference of excavations made by the explosion of these shells, were described as most incredible. There appeared to me to be a little disappointment in not having had the opportunity of testing their practical effect.

The extent and variety of the shops and machinery at Woolwich is astonishing. The Superintendant told us that they were making thirteen thousand five hundred shells per day, at the close of the war with Russia. Some of the experimental results in gunnery were very curious. A six-pounder field piece, upon the practice ground, at an elevation of four and a half degrees ($4\frac{1}{2}$) with one pound of powder, threw a bolt of wrought iron two thousand and four yards.

The die for striking the conical balls is a neat piece of machinery. The English ball is a cone hollow at the base, with nothing more than a plain piece of wood fitting the excavation tightly. The ball, with the plug, weighs one ounce, three pennyweights, four and a half grains, and is nine-tenths of an inch diameter at the base.

The ground on the hill at Woolwich is well adapted for artillery practice and drill. The plan of military education there, I should think is more practical than scientific. An excellent judge, who this summer had an opportunity of looking into the course of instruction, informs me that, as a whole, it falls very far short of the institutions of France, and is not so compulsory or comprehensive as ours at the West Point Military Academy.

On the tenth of July I arrived in France, and without delay instituted certain enquiries, which I deemed to be in the line of my duty. During the first visit to Paris, and a sojourn in France of some twenty-three days, on a second visit, in the month of September, I passed through the several departments from Marseilles to Paris, and it so happened that no opportunity was at any time afforded me of seeing a large body of troops under arms. The men who compose the French army at present, I had frequent occasions of

scrutinizing, and can say, that I have never seen such materials for an army.

The soldiers and non-commissioned officers are a select body of fine, respectable looking, instructed young men, and taken as a class (in degree) better looking than the subaltern officers of the line.

This is the natural result under the law of the twenty-first of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, "*Sur le recrutement de L'armee,*" and the "*ordonnance royale du 15 Mars, mil huit cents trente huit sur l'avancement.*" The law of the fourteenth April, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and the law of the nineteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, "*Sur l'etat des officiers.*"

In France you may say that every able bodied man arriving at a certain age, must draw lots to determine whether he shall serve in the army or find an acceptable substitute. It is thus that the best blood of the country is abstracted from productive industry. The French people are naturally a noble population, industrious, sober and methodical. Their educated classes are amongst the most learned and distinguished in Europe. It is therefore hardly possible to conceive why they, who seem to understand everything else so well, should know so little about permanent self-government.

Revolution must have its origin somewhere, and I have been induced to look for its frequent occurrence in Paris to the want of a constant and regular supply of daily bread. Want, or the timely dread of want, naturally begets restlessness. Men will not suffer long without a struggle for change, which always aims first at amelioration, and afterwards generally ends in bloodshed, dissolution and deluge. The taking away, in time of peace, of the young men from the cultivation of the soil must impoverish the country, and cause the taxes and assessments to fall upon the laboring women and the old men. Thus it happens that the occurrence of an unfortunate season, is a two-edged sword that

ers down the props to a throne, which, if prudence did
ereet, she will seldom afterwards presume to fortify.

I am aware that speculation upon the cause and effect of
olutions on the continent of Europe is not so obviously
raced in the order of your Excellency, under which I
ae to report. But the injurious policy of maintaining a
re standing army is a lesson to the states on this conti-
et, and goes to prove that the militia, an organized well
ointed militia, is the only permanent force a free govern-
ct can look to as suitable for a free people. The French
olier and the French army may be the best in the world,
uit is always in order to count the cost and to enquire
he power and the glory they have achieved or may
ieve, are worth the sacrifice the people make.

ided by the labors of Mr. Mahan, the accomplished pro-
sor at the West Point Military Academy, I was enabled
obtain answers to the following queries, which, if they
ae no other merit, are derived from a competent source,
nshow in the ninth, thirteenth and fourteenth answers,
e the French are deficient in the knowledge of some
ings which we possess :

Do they mean in France to adopt universally the use
of the Minnie ball ?

ANSWER.

Not in the least. The Minnie ball is not by far the best
among those which are essaying now.

Are the new guns all to be made with grooves with
reference to its use. If so, how many grooves ?

ANSWER.

Not yet. The guns which are in the hands of the *garde
nationale*, and the *chasseurs a pied*, are all grooved, (four
grooves.)

What is the new Minnie musket ball to weigh ?

Ans.—The new ball (which is not the ball Minnie) *cylindre*

conique, weighs thirty-nine grammes, one ounce, eight drachms, Avoirdupois.

4. What is the ball of the old altered musket to weigh?

A.—Twenty-seven or twenty-eight grammes, 15 drachms five and a half grains.

5. Are the locks in any case to be made with Maynard primers, as well as being adapted to the use of the percussion cap?

A.—No.

6. Are the muskets in France all bright muskets?

A.—All are white, but not bright. The men are not allowed to make their guns bright.

7. Do they intend to alter any or all of the old muskets to the use of the Minnie ball—what will the alteration per musket cost?

A.—The French do not make use of the Minnie ball.

8. How are the most approved Minnie balls made? cone hollow at the base, with a wooden plug, or an iron ring inserted in the hollow of the cone, or without either wood or iron in the base?

A.—The *Minnie* balls have an iron *culot* which characterises them. Many systems are essaying now, but this one, which is excluded.

9. Has any plan been made known for lubricating the ball at the time of loading?

A.—The paper which contains the ball is greased.

10. Is the new rifle and new musket made to use the Minnie ball of the same size and weight?

A.—Nothing *determined* as yet about the new ball.

11. Are *breech* loading rifles to be preferred or not?

A.—It depends, if the gun were perfect, this system should be preferred, but as it is not, it is too weak to be used without the bayonet.

12. Does the introduction of the Minnie ball change the efficiency of the light six-pounder battery, and if so, what size pieces will supply their place?

A.—The French have left off using years ago the

pounder; they make use for field batteries of the eight-pounder and mostly now of the twelve-pounder, with two (2) sorts of mortar, fifteen and sixteen centimetres, five inches and seven-eighths, and six inches and a quarter.

3. In the heavy pieces of iron ordnance, do they adopt the model of our Dalghren guns, made at the West Point Foundry, retaining great strength behind the trunnions, and *turned down* forward and diminishing in weight and metal gradually toward the muzzle?

—All sorts of pieces answer to that description, that is, the culot has the preponderancy.

4. Have they in France the machinery used at Springfield for making arms in all their parts, and exactly alike?

—No, and the French thinks such machinery can only make what they call (*camelotte*), that is very bad arms, good to be sold to foreign countries.

5. What does a French musket cost?

—About thirty-five francs or seven dollars.

On the twenty-third of July, during the three days fete for the twenty-four years of the peaceful reign of Leopold the First, I had an opportunity of visiting the field of Waterloo, and of seeing some of the Belgic troops in Brussels. In a word, they seem to partake of the character of the respectable homespun country population, who had assembled in vast multitude to show themselves thankful for the blessings of peace and plenty, which they have so long enjoyed.

The contiguous German states on the Rhine are more military, and look to the profession of arms as a necessity, growing out of their position and divided interests. At the confluence of the Rhine and Moselle, opposite Coblenz, stands the fortification of Ehren-Brightstein, the strongest and most extensive work I visited in Europe. Its position alone would render it an object of great curiosity, and the enormous outlay, as well as the amount of work expended upon it, lead one to conclude that it must be a stumbling block to the march of an enemy. This work and its vicinity

have been the battle-ground of former wars, and every pair is now taken to render it an impregnable point. It will contain a garrison of thirty thousand men, but is now occupied by a few regiments only, composed of fine, well looking young men, neatly dressed, well drilled and respectful in their carriage towards their officers.

Through our able representative, the Honorable Peter D. Vroom, American Minister at Berlin, I was enabled to obtain some valuable information with regard to the present state, as well as the future improvements proposed in the arms of the kingdom of Prussia.

The government of Prussia is essentially military. Every able bodied male, arriving at a certain age, is compelled to serve in the army, the military organization is thorough, and large bodies of the best drilled, the best fed and the best clothed troops are to be found quartered in the towns and cities. The Prussian army is admirable in its details, the officers are a cultivated, deserving class of gentlemen who respect themselves, and are fond of the profession. The city of Berlin has frequently not less than ten thousand men quartered in the barracks, and it is not unusual to witness a review of thirty thousand regular troops. The battle-fields of Leipzig and Dresden are points of deep interest, and one can plainly understand the results of the campaigns of eighteen hundred and thirteen, by the practical lesson which is taught at the present time.

They have adopted in Prussia the "*fusil a l'aiguille*," breech loading gun in preference to the Minnie, which they say is made in an entirely different way, and known only among themselves. But while the manufacture of the new gun is going on, they altered last year, for present use two hundred thousand ordinary muskets, to the use of the Minnie ball and Minnie sight; the cost is about one dollar and forty-five cents per musket. This is but temporary, and they are intended to be replaced by the "*fusil a l'aiguille*," or needle gun. No guns are now made in Prussia without grooves; the altered muskets have five grooves.

They have no new Minnie guns, and do not know the Minnie carbine, and only use the Minnie ball in the altered muskets, having only one, and that of a heavy calibre. The Minnie ball used in the altered muskets is a cone, with a ring of iron in the cavity, at the base of the ball. The ball weighs one and a quarter ounce. No method of lubricating the ball while loading has been made known in Prussia.

They do not use the Maynard primer, and the explosion is caused as formerly, by the percussion cap.

They have found by repeated and rapid firing, that the altered Minnie gun will foul or choke, rendering frequent cleaning necessary.

The long range of the Minnie gun has tended to impair the efficiency of the six-pounder battery, and there are now almost the same number of twelve-pounder pieces there.

The extensive territory of Austria, with all its religious and military sway, came next in the order of rapid observation.

The beautiful city of Vienna is well fortified, with ample armaments, quarters and every military supply. The whole drift of their able statesmen is diplomatic and despotic, seeking constantly to extend the Austrian dominion, and never relaxing its iron grasp upon a defenceless territory. At every corner you see a sentinel, every third man almost is a soldier, and the same foreign uniform offends your sympathies at Venice and Verona. This latter Italian town is a stronghold, and contained a garrison of some fourteen thousand men, well appointed and well drilled. On parade they appeared, in small commands, to pay particular attention to the artillery service and to the drill of the Chasseurs de Vincennes.

Feeling authorised to avail myself (schedule B.) of the assistance of our minister at Vienna, whilst there, I endeavoured to obtain information on several points connected with the Austrian service, and in answer to some inquiries propounded, Mr. Jackson has advised me that he forwarded

on the eighth day of December, a work containing a full description of the arms, &c., now in use in Austria, directed to Trenton, New Jersey, which must have miscarried, as it has not reached me.

In passing rapidly, I suddenly found myself surrounded by a different population; a free, active, intelligent race very much reminding me of our own people. The air and everything seemed natural and easy. It was in Piedmont, a part of the territory of the King of Sardinia, where the government has done more in one year's time to change from bad to good, than any example history can show. The present constitution is free, their King is liberal and independent, and the people show it in their very countenances. Our late valuable representative at Turin, Colonel Kinross, has rendered a service to humanity, in aiding by his boldness and his talent, to establish a constitution worthy of the King of Sardinia. Their military matters are in a flourishing condition. The Sardinian troops sustained their reputation in the Crimean war, and will distinguish themselves again whenever called upon.

I close my hurried view of some of the most important kingdoms of Europe, with this melancholy reflection—the present amelioration of their political condition is beyond hope, and the day is not yet, when sympathy for their thralldom should involve us in any entangling alliance.

We can do them no good, except by example, the kingdom of Savoy is the only green spot on the continental desert.

The geographical position of New Jersey is remarkable, presenting a point on her northern border where three states meet, and a long line of exposed sea and bay coast. She is the transit between the great commercial capitals of New York and Pennsylvania, which she will do well to guard and suitably maintain.

Sovereign protection is the right of her citizens, and the border interests, daily increasing in value from the juxtaposition of large commercial communities, must impress the

as important considerations upon the reflecting mind of the executive.

I recommend that every proper encouragement be given to increase the number of uniform companies of the militia, and that some pecuniary pay be provided for them. It is their due, and the civil and military usefulness of so large a body of respectable men have a claim on the recorded votes of the members of the state legislature. The most acceptable manner in which this can be effected, may be left to their deliberate action.

I propose that every inhabitant of New Jersey, liable to perform military duty, shall uniform himself, or pay yearly five cents for the support of the organized uniformed militia companies. Such a law would be a modification of the old law now in force. Under that law, every male inhabitant, between certain ages, liable to military duty, is compelled to train or pay annually two dollars.

This uniform may be a plain, cheap, frock coat, state uniform, or a regimental uniform, to be established for the different regiments composing the twenty brigades by their brigade boards. But this, in both cases, to affect all new companies, and the time for any change in the old companies to be left to the brigade boards under which they are organized. And I especially recommend, that these brigade boards, established as they are under the present law, should be rigidly kept up throughout the state. We can have no efficient, practical, military organization without their direct action. My recommendation of the disposition of the state arms has been already fully set forth.

All which is respectfully submitted by

Your Obedient Serv't,

T. CADWALADER,

Adj't Gen'l N. J. M.

SCHEDULE A.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, }
Executive Department. }

To General THOMAS CADWALADER.

SIR:—It being desirable to obtain correct information to the most improved arms, tactics and drill, applicable to the efficiency and improvement of our militia system: connecting with it such observations as you may make upon policy and people of foreign countries through which you shall pass. You will proceed to Europe for that purpose.

During your stay abroad, it will be your duty to visit military institutes, armories, forts, arsenals, and garrisons and to attend such military reviews as circumstances may admit of.

Any facilities shown you by foreign governments or their officers, to carry out the objects hereby contemplated, will be duly appreciated by this state.

You will report the result of your observations in time to be communicated to the next legislature.

In testimony whereof I have caused the great seal of said state to be hereunto affixed.

Witness RODMAN M. PRICE, Governor and
 Commander-in-Chief of the Militia and
 other military forces of said state, at Trenton,
 this thirtieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred
 and fifty-six, and of the independence of the United States the eightieth.

[L. S.]

RODMAN M. PRICE

By the Commander-in-Chief,

THOS. S. ALLISON, *Secretary of State.*

SCHEDULE B.

of the respective Diplomatic and Consular Agents of the United States, in Europe.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
Washington, 17th May, 1856. }

DAR SIR:—This will be handed to you by Gen. THOMAS ADALADER, Adjutant-General of the Militia of the state of New Jersey, who, it is understood, is about to proceed to Europe on official business of that state. I take pleasure in introducing him to your acquaintance, and in bespeaking for him during his stay in your neighborhood, such friendly attentions as may be conveniently in your power.

Yours truly,
 W. L. MARCY.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTAGE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF N. JERSEY PILOT COMMISSIONERS, }
Jersey City, N. J., January 7th, 1857. }

His Excellency RODMAN M. PRICE, *Governor of the State of New Jersey:*

Sir:—The Board of New Jersey Pilot Commissioners, in compliance with the requirements of the statute, respectfully report, that during the past year the New Jersey pilots have brought into port seven hundred and fifty-eight (758) vessels, four hundred and sixty-two (462) of which were boarded off board, and taken out of port six hundred and thirty-two vessels; and the commissioners have much satisfaction in the fact, that no accident has occurred to vessels in charge of their pilots. The total aggregate of vessels thus far, in charge of New Jersey pilots, is twenty-one thousand four hundred and fifty-eight (21,458).

The past year has been marked by some events which have brought grief in their train! Soon after our last annual report, in January, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, one of our pilots, Mr. Charles White, the second pilot reported by the board, and for many years well approved for service and character, and Mr. James S. Johnson, who creditably passed through all the grades of service, were drowned off the Highlands, by being washed overboard.

from the pilot boat Sylph, in one of our fearful wintry gales they met their fate at the post of duty.

In February, Captain Garret Hiers, for several years an active and intelligent member of this board, was removed from his sphere of usefulness by sudden death. In March, Mr. E. B. Baker, one of our oldest and most efficient pilots, deceased. On the third of November, the pilot boat H. B. Hall, was run into, in a dense fog off the Highlands, by a vessel bound to New York, and sank in a few minutes after the occurrence, giving only time for the persons on board to save themselves.

During the year, the board have licensed two pilots at Elizabeth Port, where a growing trade is springing up, in consequence on that place being made a coal depot, with a prospect of a large business being done there and thence hereafter. The board regret to say, in regard to this point of future usefulness, that due attention has not been paid to the preservation of the depths of the channel, deposit of mud having carelessly been thrown where every care should be exerted to keep that channel and its contiguous waters as free as possible from any additional obstructions.

Like recklessness as to the channel of the Hudson river opposite Jersey City, by the deposit of mud from the mills of Jersey City is also to be complained of, injurious as it is to the interests of New Jersey, as to the general interests of the harbor of New York, and the legislative authority of New Jersey is earnestly invoked on these subjects.

Six apprentices, having served their time, and having passed their examinations, have been licensed as deputy pilots; and three deputy pilots, having served their term, have, on examination, been made full branch pilots. One pilot has been struck from the list, in consequence of continued violation of the laws of the state, and the laws of the board, it being our duty to keep inviolate the authority of the state.

The list of apprentices affords us the hope for a continuation of efficient men, as time and the wants of the service may bring them forward.

The recent losses of life and property on our Barnegat shores, awakens our deepest sympathies, and our connection with pilotage on our coast, will plead our excuse for urging the authorities of our state to obtain from the general government more facilities to aid the shipwrecked, and to provide more comforts to such as may providentially escape death in the breakers."

All which is respectfully submitted, by order of the board.

WM. T. ROGERS, *President.*

ATTEST,

J. M. CORNELISON, *Secretary.*

